

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SYLLABUS FOR 7TH AND 8TH SEMESTER

SEMESTER	COURSECODE	Honours without Research	Honours with Research	COURSE TYPE	L-T-P	CREDIT	MARKS
		Course Title	Course Title				
7 TH	SOCMAJ13	SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TECHNIQUES	SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TECHNIQUES	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
7 th	SOCMAJ14	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY Or SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY Or SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
7 TH	SOCMAJ15	THEORY AND SEMINAR	SEMINAR and THEORY	MAJOR	3-0-1	4	75
7 TH	SOCMAJ16	SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBES IN INDIA	FIELD SURVEY & DISSERTATION	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
7 TH	SOCMIN5	SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP	SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP	MINOR	5-1-0	6	75
8 TH	SOCMAJ17	SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT	SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
8 TH	SOCMAJ18	SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALISED SECTION Or SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS	SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALISED SECTION Or SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
8 TH	SOCMAJ19	SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT	FIELD SURVEY & DISSERTATION	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75

MAJOR 13
SOCIAL RESEARCH and TECHNIQUES

COURSE OUTCOME

The above mentioned paper will help the students to formulate research questions, develop hypotheses to investigate social phenomena

Students will gain hands on experience in gathering both primary and secondary data using tools like questionnaire, schedule, observation techniques.

Learn basic sampling techniques to select representative groups and apply elementary statistics to analyze and interpret quantitative data

UNIT – I

Social Research: Definition, Nature and purpose; Steps in Social Research; Problem of

Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research

UNIT – II

Research Method: Research Designs; Social Survey; Hypothesis- Types & significance; Sampling and Sampling Procedure

UNIT – III

Techniques of Data Collection: Types of Data; Techniques- Observation, Interview Questionnaire, Schedule and Case Study

UNIT – IV

Statistical Analysis and Use of Computer in Social Research: Classification and Tabulation of data; Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Use of Computers in Social Research.

Essential Readings:

Barker, T.C – (1999) Doing Social Research, Tata Mac Graw Hill.

Beteille Andre – (2002) SOciology: Essays on Approach and Method, OUP, Delhi

Goode, W.J. and P. Hall – (1952) Methods in Social Research, New York, Mac Graw Hill.

Goon, A.M., M.K.Gupta and B.Dasgupta – (1978) Basic Statistics Kolkata World press Pvt.

Ltd.

Kothari, C.R – (19985) Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, New Delhi, Wiley

Eastern Limited.

Mukherjee, P.N.(Ed.) – (2000) Methodology in Social research : Dilemmas and Perspectives,

Saga, New Delhi.

Young, P.V, -(1966) Scientific Social Survey and Research, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

YOU CAN SELECT ANY OF THE PAPERS(GROUP A OR GROUP B) FOR MAJOR 14

GROUPA-POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

GROUP B-SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Major 14
GROUP - A
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

COURSE OUTCOME

The paper aims to familiarize the theoretical and conceptual discussions on Power and politics to the students.

It will help the students to understand the dynamics of power

They will be able to critically evaluate the political process in India.

UNIT 1

Definition, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology

Subject matter of Political Sociology

Relationship between Political system and Society

UNIT2

Max Weber: Authority, Party

Pareto: Circulation of Elites

C Wright Mills: Power Elites

UNIT3

Power and Authority

Political Socialization: Meaning, Significance and agencies

Role of Mass media in Politics

UNIT IV

Role of Pressure groups and Interest groups in Indian politics

Role of Caste, Religion and Language in Indian politics

Regionalism and politics of ethnicity, Politicization of social life

Essential Readings:

P Gauba: Principles of Political Thought.

S P Verma: Modern Political Theory.

J C Johari: Principles of Modern Political Science.

Andrew Heywood: Politics.

R C Agarwal: Political Theory- Principles of Political Science.

A Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought.

S Ramaswamy and S Mukherjee: History of Political Thought.

MAJOR 14

(GROUP B)

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Course outcome: A sociology course on social movements equips students to analyze the origins, strategies, and impacts of collective actions aiming for social change. Key outcomes include understanding theoretical perspectives, distinguishing "old" vs. "new" movements, evaluating mobilization tactics, and analyzing the role of movements in transforming political and cultural structures.

Unit - 1

Introduction to Social Movements:

Meaning and Definition of Social Movement

Characteristics of Social Movements

Types of Social Movements

Unit -2

Colonial Era Tribal Movement: Santhal,Munda,Rampa,Kol Uprising,Bhil Uprising, Tana Bhagat Movement

Unit -3

Regional Movements:

Kamtapuri , Naxalite, Naga, Bodoland and Gorkhaland

Essential readings:

Ghanshyam Shah: Social Movement in India

Desai, A.R. Ed. 1979 : Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay : Oxford University Press)

Dhanagare, D.N., 1983 : Peasant Movements in Indian 1920-1950 (Delhi : Oxford University Press)

Rao, M.S.A., 1979 ; Social Movements in India (New Delhi : Manohar)

Singh, K.S., 1982 : Tribal Movements in India (New Delhi : Manohar)

MAJOR -15

THEORY and SEMINAR

Course outcome: The paper aims to aware the students about the social reformers of India and also assesses the intelligence, creativity and writing skills of the students.

The Seminar paper is divided into 2parts.

THEORY AND SEMINAR

Part 1

THEORY:

SOCIAL REFORMERS OF INDIA

Social Reform-definition, types, causes, impact

Contribution of the Reformers to the Indian Society:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Vivekananda, Savitribai Phule, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, Pandita Ramabai, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Thakur Panchanan Barma, Upendranath Barman ,Ambika Charan Choudhury

Part 2

Students are expected to deliver a seminar paper from the provided list of topics.

References:

Guha, Ramachandra, "Makers of Modern India",(2010),Penguin Books, New Delhi

Ghosh, chandra. Anil, "Banglar Manishi", (1931),Presidency Library, Kolkata

Sanyal, Charuchandra, "The Rajbanshis of North Bengal,(2020) "The Asiatic Society,Kolkata

MAJOR – 16

SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBES IN INDIA

Course outcome: The course on the Sociology of Tribes in India is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the social, cultural, economic, and political aspects of tribal life, as well as the challenges they face in contemporary society. The learning outcomes focus on fostering an empirical and analytical understanding of tribal communities, their integration into the wider society, and the development policies aimed at them.

UNIT – 1

Introduction to Tribes:

Concept, Definition and Characteristics of Tribe

Geographical distribution of tribes in India.

Classification: Food gatherers, hunters, shifting cultivators, pastoralists, nomads.

Unit -2

Social Structure and Institutions:

Kinship, marriage, and family patterns among tribes.

Tribal religion: Animism, animatism, totemism, spirits, magic, and beliefs.

Tribal Social and political organization

Status of tribal women and their socio-economic role.

Unit 3

Tribal issues & problems:

Social, economical, cultural and Political problems.

Constitutional safeguards and welfare programs for Scheduled Tribes.

Readings:

Vidyarthi, L. P., & Rai, B. K. (1985). The Tribal Culture of India. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company. (A foundational text detailing tribal economy, society, and culture).

Singh, K.S. (Ed.). (1972). Tribal Situation in India. Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.

Singh, K.S. (1982). Tribal Movements in India (Vol. I & II). New Delhi: Manohar Prakashan.

Hasnain, N. (2011). Tribal India. New Delhi: Palaka Prakashana.

Ghurye, G.S. (1963). The Scheduled Tribes. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Kumar, B. (2015). Sociology of Tribal Society. New Delhi: Centrum Press.

Bose, N.K. (1941). "Hindu Method of Tribal Absorption." Science and Culture, Vol. VII.

MAJOR 17

SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT

COURSE OUTCOME

It explains how social structures (e.g., capitalism, consumerism) and power dynamics lead to environmental degradation, rather than just focusing on scientific outcomes.

It explores how environmental risks are unfairly distributed, causing marginalized groups and communities to suffer disproportionately from pollution and resource depletion.

It bridges environmental science and social science, helping to translate data into effective policy and social change.

UNIT 1

Meaning, nature and scope and subject matter of Environmental Sociology

Society–environment relationship

Unit 2

Climate change and global warming

Pollution: air, water ,noise and soil

Deforestation and loss of biodiversity

Unit 3

Environmental movements in India –Bishnoi movement, Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Appiko movement, Silent valley protest, Anti miningmovement, Uttarakhand Nadi Bachao Andolan, Bhopal Gas Tragedy

Unit 4

Participation of women in protest to save Environment-Medha Patkar, Sunita Narain, Vandana Shiva, Anuradha Roy, Maneka Gandhi

Essential Readings:

Readings in Indian Sociology: Vol VII: Sociology of Environment(ed Sukanta Chaudhury)

Environment, Development and Sustainability in India, BKNagla

YOU CAN SELECT ANY OF THE PAPERS(GROUP A OR GROUP B) FOR MAJOR 18

GROUP A- SOCIOLOGY of Social Relationships

GROUP B-Sociology of Marginalized Section

Major 18

GROUP – A

SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

Course Outcome

Sociology seeks to understand all aspects of human social behaviour, including the behaviour of individuals as well as the social dynamics of small groups, large organizations, communities, institutions, and entire societies. Sociologists are typically motivated both by the desire to better understand the principles of social life and by the conviction that understanding these principles may aid in the formulation of enlightened and effective social policy.

Unit - I

Conceptual Framework of Social Relations

Meaning & Nature of Social Relations

Social Interaction, Social Action & Social Contact

Status & Role

Norms, Values & Sanctions

Types of Social Relations (Primary & Secondary)

Unit -2

Social Groups: In-group & Out-group

Reference Groups

Formal & Informal Groups

Social Networks

Community & Association

Unit 3

Social Stratification & Inequality

Class, Caste & Status

Gender Relations

Social Mobility

Unit 4

Institutions & Social Relations

Family & Kinship Relations

Economic Relations

Political Relations

Religion & Social Relations

Education & Social Relations

Unit- 5

Contemporary Issues in Social Relations

Globalization& Social Relations

Digital / Online Social Relations

Urbanisation& Changing Relations

Individualisation& Nomophobia

Identity crisis among Queer Community

Essential Readings:

MacIver & Page – Society

George Simmel – Conflict and the Web of Group Affiliations

Anthony Giddens – Sociology

Haralambos & Holborn – Sociology

Ritzer – Contemporary Sociological Theory

MAJOR18

GROUP – B

SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALISED SECTION

Course outcome: Atypical Sociology of Marginalized Communities syllabus examines the structural, social, and economic factors causing exclusion, focusing on marginalized groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, and minorities. Key topics include poverty, discrimination, identity, social movements, and affirmative action policies, with a strong focus on Ambedkarite and subaltern perspectives.

Unit -I

Understanding Marginalization

Concepts: Poverty, relative deprivation, isolation, and exploitation.

Structural Aspects: Caste system, untouchability, educational backwardness, and social inequality.

Unit -2

Social Structure of Marginalized Groups

Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST): Status, problems, and social mobility.

Nomadic Castes, Denotified Tribes, and other marginalized groups (e.g., sexual minorities).

Identity formation and marginalization.

Unit-3

Perspectives on Marginalization

Ideological roles in marginalization.

Key Thinkers: Perspectives from Jotirao Phule, Narayana Guru, and Babasaheb Ambedkar, Ranajit Guha, David Hardiman

Unit- 4

Marginalization and Affirmative Action

Constitutional provisions and legal safeguards.

Implementation, impacts, and limitations of reservation and other protective policies.

References:

Beteille, Andre: Backward Classes and the New Social Order.

Ambedkar, B.R.: Writings and Speeches.

Relevant studies on subaltern studies and caste in India.

Major- 19

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

COURSE OUTCOME

To understand the concept and meaning of development in sociology

To examine major theories of development

To analyze development issues in developing societies

To critically assess the social consequences of development

Unit 1

Introduction to Sociology of Development-definition,nature,scope,subject matter

Growth vs development

Development as a social process

Unit 2

Modernization theory

Dependency theory

Unit 3

Dimensions of Development

Economic development

Social and human development

Gender and development

Sustainable development

Unit 4: Development and Social Change

Development and inequality

Urbanization and migration

Education and development

Technology and development

Essential Readings:

Key Theoretical and Foundational Texts

- [Peet, R. and Hartwick, E. \(2015\).](#) *Theories of Development: Contentions, Arguments, Alternatives*. The Guilford Press.
- [Esteva, G. \(2010\).](#) "Development". In W. Sachs (Ed.), *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*. Zed Books.
- [Rostow, W. W. \(1960\).](#) *The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto*.
- [Frank, A. G. \(1967\).](#) *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America*.
- [Hoogvelt, A. M. M. \(1976\).](#) *The Sociology of Developing Societies* [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com/dp/0312224700).
- [Harrison, D. \(1988\).](#) *The Sociology of Modernization and Development* [Wiley Online Library](https://www.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9781118170000.ch10).

MINOR-5

SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

Grasp the historical evolution of kinship theories from a biological deterministic approach to culture of relatedness Develop an analytical perspectives on concepts relevant for understanding kinship. The coexistence of multiple perspectives in the study of family, marriage and kinship Acknowledge the significance of the emergence of new reproductive technologies on recasting kinship

UNIT1

Family: Origin, Evolution & Development of Family: Meaning, Characteristics and Significance of Family: Forms and Function & Changing dimension of Family: Family and Household. New reproductive behavior.

UNIT2

Marriage: Emergence, Meaning & Characteristics of Marriage: Forms, Function & Change of Marriage: Why marriage called a Social Institution. Marriage Dissolution & Alternative to marriage

UNIT3

Kinship : Key Terms: Decent, Consanguinity, affiliation, Incest taboo,: Affinity, Residence. Meaning, Terminology & Forms of Kinship: Importance, Usages & Change of Kinship: Kinship & Gender

References:

Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. and D. Forde (eds.), 1950, African Systems of Kinship and Marriage, London: Oxford University Press, Introduction, PP.1-39

Evans-Pritchard, E.E., 2004 (1940), 'The Nuer of Southern Sudan', in R. Parkin and L. Stone (eds.),

Kinship and Family: An Anthropological Reader, U.S.A.: Blackwell, Pp. 64-78

Fortes, M., 1970, Time and Social Structure and Other Essays, University of London: The Athlone Press, Chapter 3, Pp. 67-95

Mahapatra, Anadi, Bharatiyo, Samaj Byabostha, Suhrid Publication, Kolkata

- **Major 16 and 19 (Honours with Research)
Dissertation –**

Guidelines for Examinees :

The students will have to select a topic, conduct a field study ,collect the primary data in schedule or by questionnaire, or by observation or interview method. The qualitative primary data are to be converted into quantitative data. And present the report in the form of Dissertation Book. MAJOR 19 will be a continuation of MAJOR 16.